

1. Which of the following correctly identifies the four “routes of entry” for toxic substances into the body:
 - a. Irritation, injection, absorption, asphyxiation
 - b. Absorption, injection, ingestion, inhalation
 - c. Absorption, injection, insertion, inhalation
 - d. Injection, ingestion, integration, absorption
2. A person works every day with a toxic substance, but does not take protective measures. The individual will experience what type of exposure?
 - a. Acute
 - b. Chronic
 - c. Lethal
 - d. Carcinogenic
3. The body has very efficient internal defenses which can remove any quantity of an unwanted substance.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The tendency of chemicals to become more concentrated as they move up the food chain is known as:
 - a. Leachification
 - b. Biodegradation
 - c. Chemical breakdown
 - d. Biomagnification
5. An industry’s smokestack is an example of what type of source?
 - a. Point
 - b. Area
6. You have just learned that a chemical you work with is a mutagen. What effect does this chemical have?
 - a. Increases the risk of cancer
 - b. Increases the risk of physical defects in a developing embryo
 - c. Causes a permanent change in the genetic material (DNA)
 - d. Irritates the lining of the throat

7. A toxic accident occurs in your neighborhood. Several adults, teenagers, and small children are present. Which group, if any, would likely be most severely affected?
 - a. All would be affected to the same degree
 - b. The small children would be most severely affected
 - c. The teenagers would be most severely affected
 - d. The adults would be most severely affected
8. The analysis of a situation to determine the level of risk inherent in that situation is called:
 - a. Risk assessment
 - b. Risk management
 - c. Risk search
 - d. Health effects assessment
9. A chemical that, in relatively small amounts, produces injury when it comes in contact with skin tissue is known as:
 - a. A radioactive material
 - b. An explosive
 - c. A flammable liquid
 - d. A corrosive
10. It is difficult and sometimes impossible to purify contaminated groundwater.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. The Federal agency responsible for regulating interstate shipments of hazardous materials is:
 - a. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - b. Department of Transportation
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency
 - d. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
12. The Federal law designed to regulate hazardous waste “from cradle to grave” is:
 - a. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
 - b. Toxic Substances Control Act
 - c. Safe Drinking Water Act
 - d. Superfund
13. Under existing laws, States do not have broad authority to control how hazardous materials are stored, used, transported, and disposed of within their borders.
 - a. True
 - b. False

14. Under EPCRA, Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are charged with the responsibility to:
 - a. Develop an emergency plan to respond to hazardous materials incidents
 - b. Regulate hazardous materials within State borders
 - c. Inspect local factories to ensure compliance with Federal legislation
 - d. Write local ordinances to promote emergency preparedness
15. Under what circumstances are judges likely to take immediate action to halt pollution before a violation of the law has been proven in court?
 - a. Whenever there is cause to believe the environment might be harmed
 - b. Whenever environmental lobby groups are in agreement that the problem exists
 - c. When the polluting industry is large and can afford it
 - d. In extreme cases when the potential damage is clear and irreparable
16. The local role in reducing public risks from hazardous materials includes:
 - a. Developing an emergency plan for hazardous materials incidents
 - b. Regulating hazardous materials transportation through local ordinances
 - c. Regulating safe disposal of hazardous waste
 - d. All of these
17. The Federal agency primarily responsible for protecting our environment from contamination by hazardous materials releases is:
 - a. The Department of Transportation
 - b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - c. The Department of Labor
 - d. The Environmental Protection Agency
18. Which Federal agency provides training, resource information and technical assistance to States to help them prepare for hazardous materials emergencies?
 - a. The Department of Transportation HMEP Grants
 - b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - c. The Department of Labor
 - d. The Environmental Protection Agency SARA Grants
19. The EPCRA grants citizens the right to obtain information on hazardous materials in their community.
 - a. True
 - b. False

20. Which Federal law is intended to assure, so far as possible, safe working conditions?
 - a. The Occupational Safety and Health Act
 - b. The Clean Air Act
 - c. The Toxic Substances Control Act
 - d. The Safe Drinking Water Act
21. The presence of hazardous materials can always be detected by the sense of smell.
 - a. True
 - b. False
22. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) includes information on:
 - a. Health effects and physical properties of a specific chemical
 - b. Laws governing the use of a specific chemical
 - c. The amount of a specific chemical that can be legally released
 - d. The cost of a specific chemical
23. In the NFPA 704 labeling system, a rating of 4 in any quadrant corresponds to:
 - a. The lowest degree of hazard
 - b. A moderately low hazard
 - c. A moderately high hazard
 - d. The highest degree of hazard
24. Sensory clues to the possible presence of hazardous materials in water include:
 - a. Dead fish
 - b. Unusual algae growth
 - c. White froth
 - d. All of these
25. By reading the placard on a tanker bearing hazardous materials, you can find out:
 - a. The hazard class of the substance being carried
 - b. The amount of the substance being carried
 - c. The date the substance was shipped
 - d. The name of the carrier
26. The five phases of a hazardous material's life does not include production, transportation, storage, elimination, and disposal.
 - a. True
 - b. False

27. Besides the LEPC, what local agencies may maintain specific information on industries in your community that use, store, or generate EHS-listed hazardous materials?
- The local police
 - The local public works department
 - The local fire department
 - The local emergency services department
28. If you encounter a suspicious substance, you should:
- Immediately dispose of it yourself
 - Notify the appropriate authority
29. The code OXY in the bottom white quadrant of a label conforming to NFPA 704 indicates that:
- The material can easily release oxygen to create or worsen a fire or explosion hazard
 - The material reacts with water
 - The material will explode on contact with air
 - The material is radioactive
30. The basic approaches to cleaning contaminated soil include:
- Containment, off-site containment, on- or off-site treatment, or disposal
 - Air stripping/aeration, activated carbon, and chemical precipitation
31. One benefit of a sound community plan to deal with a hazardous materials emergency is:
- Fewer resources are required to handle the incident
 - Roles and responsibilities are defined
 - The need for assistance from other jurisdictions is eliminated
 - The likelihood of an incident occurring is almost eliminated
32. A primary purpose of conducting a hazardous materials exercise is to find out:
- Which responders should receive raises
 - Whether planned procedures work
 - What type of incident is most likely to occur
 - What Federal and State resources could be made available for such an incident
33. If you are caught outdoors in the vicinity of a hazardous materials incident, you should try to move away from the release:
- Upstream, uphill, and upwind
 - Downstream, downhill, and downwind
 - Close to the incident responders
34. In-place sheltering is never an appropriate option in an accident involving hazardous materials.
- True
 - False

35. Decontamination is needed in order to:
- Remove contaminants from people and equipment
 - Treat injuries resulting from chemical emergencies
 - Identify chemicals involved in an accident
 - Estimate the amount of contaminant to which a person has been exposed
36. Once approved, an Emergency Operations Plan should never be revised, since this would create potential confusion in responding agencies.
- True
 - False
37. Formal mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions are seldom if ever needed, since everyone is ready to pitch in when an incident occurs.
- True
 - False
38. The key components of a complete local plan include a basic plan, supporting annexes, and implementing procedures. The supporting annexes typically include:
- Conceptual framework for emergency operations
 - Lists of people to alert under certain conditions
 - Information on how specific functions (such as evacuation) will be carried out for particular hazards
 - “How to” instructions for operating departments or individuals
39. What is the primary purpose of a Hazardous Materials Response Team?
- To develop a community plan for responding to hazardous materials incidents
 - To inspect buildings where hazardous chemicals are used or manufactured
 - To provide the skills, knowledge, and technical equipment needed to offensively handle hazardous materials incidents
 - To assist in the disposal of household hazardous waste
40. A person whose skin is coated with a toxic substance gives his/her contaminated clothing to another individual. This likely will result in what is called:
- Cross-contamination
 - Ingestion
 - Risk
 - Reckless endangerment

41. Health affects resulting from contact with a hazardous substance over a long period of time is called:
- a. Chronic exposure
 - b. Doxological exposure
 - c. Serological exposure
 - d. Systemic exposure
42. The primary hazard associated with most flammable liquids is:
- a. Radioactivity
 - b. Toxic vapors
 - c. Faulty containers
 - d. Fire or explosion
43. When treating a household incident involving exposure to a poison, your most reliable source of advice and expertise is:
- a. The local health department
 - b. The police
 - c. The Poison Control Center
 - d. The product's label
44. Standard approaches to waste disposal are generally regulated and managed by the:
- a. EPA
 - b. DOT
 - c. FEMA
 - d. OSHA
45. The chemical agent or hazardous material that interferes with the body's ability to transfer oxygen to the cells is:
- a. Nerve agent
 - b. Tear gas
 - c. Hydrogen cyanide
 - d. Phosgene
46. Results of Commodity Flow Surveys can be obtained from:
- a. FEMA
 - b. LAPD
 - c. LEPC
 - d. SEMA

47. Permissible exposure limits are levels of exposures mandated by:
- a. USCG
 - b. OSHA
 - c. ACGIH
 - d. EPA
48. What is the recommended minimum number of personnel needed to manage a hazardous materials incident safely?
- a. 8
 - b. 5
 - c. 3-5
 - d. 3
49. The success of good site operations and the ability of employees to respond during emergencies is:
- a. Initial and annual refresher training
 - b. Well rehearsed response team
 - c. Good site planning
 - d. Annual inspections of the site
50. Existing landfills are generally considered sufficient to serve as the sole means of disposing of the Nation's waste for the foreseeable future.
- a. True
 - b. False